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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Washington, D.C.

Monday, November 4, 1985

Housing rate increase expected

by Jim Clarke

GW's Office of Housing and Residence Life is expected to complete a preliminary proposal today in which the University housing rate increase for the 1986-87 academic year will be "well below 10 percent," according to Housing Director Ann E. Webster

GW's Budget Office has projected next year's residence hall revenues at \$8.6 million. This figure is a \$500,000 increase over the 1985-86 expected revenues. Webster said she would not elaborate on how high the increase would go. She said it would definitely be less than the proposed 9.8 percent tuition hike announced two weeks ago.

This year the budget office expects the residence halls to generate almost \$500,000 more than was originally projected. Webster questioned the figures of

the Budge t Office last week, citing a higher-than-expected vacancy rate of three percent in residence halls.

She said over 100 students who returned housing deposits failed to enter the housing system in September. Also, the slow attrition rate of students leaving the 2,800 person housing system created vacancies.

In other housing news, Webster said last week that residents of the Riverside Towers residence hall will be paying extra for Home Box Office service next year. The service, which will not be ontional, will cost \$56 a semester for a double room and \$28 for a single. The fee will be included in the housing charge.

The University has yet to approach the city's Board of Zoning Adjustment for a variance to house students in the top floor of the Riverside Towers



It could be the thrill of victory or it could be the agony of defeat. You make the call. Either way, it is a picture of determination for this contestant in the GW Olympics (see story p.7).

Asbestos present in many GW buildings

by Scott Smith

Asbestos, once a primary material for insulating and fire-proofing, is now recognized as a serious health hazard. In recent weeks, GW professors have raised concern over the presence of the material found exposed in an Economics Department faculty office in Building C. Morever, the discovery of the substance in Building C raises the question: How much asbestos is present at GW?

"You can assume it's in all of the older townhouses," said Robert Burch, director of Physical Plant. "That would be [buildings] O, P, X and T. Monroe and the Hall of Government will have it. Bell, Lisner and Stuart will have it. You'll find some in Corcoran Hall. In fact, any of the buildings built in the '30s and '40s will have asbestos."

However, asbestos is not limited to the older buildings. 'Of the buildings occupied in the 1970s, there is some in the Marvin Center and [Building] he said. "C has substantial amount, especially in the structural members. Marvin Center has a little

amount, mainly on the ducts. It's been encapsulated applied by spray paint]."

Most of the asbestos on campus is found in the insulation of buildings and around the piping, especially in the older buildings. It can also be found in the structural members of Rice Hall.

"The amount of asbestos in it [Building C] ranges from 15 to 40 percent," said Burch. "We have gotten these results from surveys we've taken from time to time."

Burch feels that GW is in a much better position with the problem than other un-iversities. "We were very lucky because our construction program really didn't start until the 1970's," he said. "Most of our buildings were designed and built after it became known and publicized that asbestos is a problem. So we don't have the problem that other universities have."

Asbestos is defined in the Webster's New World Dictionary as a "fire-resistant, fibrous mineral used in fireproofing, insulation, etc . The material was extensively used in the stage curtains of

(See ASBESTOS, p.8)

Board to monitor hospital talks

by Judith Evans

Newly-elected GW Board of Trustees Chairman Everett H. Bellows has appointed a committee of Board members to monitor discussions between the University and the for-profit health care chain American Medical International (AMI) on the leasing of the University hospital, The GW Hatchet has learned

In a telephone interview last night, Bellows said that he appointed the committee in "late September or early October." He said, "It is the prudent thing to do. We want the Trustees to have a hand in the administration's negotiations to make sure that the they do the right thing." Bellows added that establishing this type of committee is "not uncom-

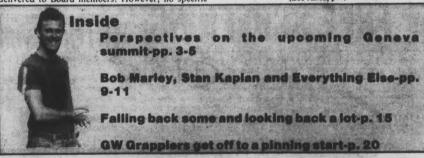
At a two-hour Faculty/Senate meeting last month, members of the Board of Trustees and the Medical and Finance Committees passed a resolution allowing University President Lloyd H. Elliott to "start commencement of negotiations" to lease the hospital to AMI. The resolution also "requested a progress on the specifics of the negotiations be delivered to Board members. However, no specific date was set on when a progress report would be presented.

At the time of the meeting, President Elliott said, "We expect to proceed with negotiations and come to terms with the leasing of the hospital when the

terms of the negotiations will be agreed upon."
According to The GW Report, published by GW's Office of News and Public Affairs, "The committee will work with the already existing Advisory Committee to establish the University's initial negotiating position; in addition, the oversight committee will be responsible for reporting directly to the Board or the Executive Committee on significant developments or questions that may arise."

Bellows said, "It [the Committee] will review the [AMI's] proposal and help the Administration formulate a proper response in an effort to make sure the University maintains certain academic controls over the hospital." He said the Committee will make no public report of the recommendations it makes to the administration.

The "certain academic controls over the hospital" that Bellows was referring to are the qualifications (See AMI, p.6)



News briefs

Interested in Chinese dance and live peacocks? If you are, then head on over to Lisner Auditorium today through Wednesday to see "Cloudgate," the Taipei Contemporary Dance Theatre. Each show will start at 8 p.m. and will cost \$7.50 to \$10.00 for students, a half-price rate. These specially-priced tickets will go on sale each night at 7 p.m. at the Lisner box office.

Two different programs will be offered. Tonight and Wednesday, the company will present "Dreamscape" complete with live peacocks. On Tuesday, "Legacy," a full-length ballet will

The Costa Rican Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Federico Vargas, will speak tonight at 8 p.m. in Corcoran room 101. The subject of his talk, which is sponsored by the Program Board and the School of Public and International Affairs, is "Who is the real threat to Central America?

Interested in doing some writing and earning some money at it? The National Handicapped Sports and Recreation Association is looking for some excellent writers to write press releases and public service announcements as well as

call the media on the phone. The hours are flexible and the pay is "probably better than what college students usually get," according to Bobbi Azancena of the Association. Anyone interested in the position, which would start immediately, can call Ms. Azacena at 783-1441.

The ever-popular Professor Herman H. Hobbs will speak this Thursday night at 8 p.m. in room A-114. He will be addressing the topic of "Comets: Something for Everyone." No word yet on whether or not Prof. Hobbs will perform any of his world famous musical numbers

"I am no longer Marcel, the Conscience of Rural America." I am George Bennett Mellen-camp," said the former GW Hatchet editor-in-chief. Informed that a rock singer from Bloomington, Indiana had changed his last name in precisely the same manner about two years ago, Bennett replied, "There are too many Mellencamps."

Be sure to check Campus Highlights on page 7 of today's issue for a listing of what's happening around GW

Elliott sets comm. on AIDS

University President Lloyd Elliott has appointed an ad hoc committee to develop a policy for administrators to follow in handling any acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases that might appear on campus.

Provost William D. Johnson heads the Committee that was appointed several weeks ago.
Committee members include Mary Capon of GW's Student Health Service, Dr. William F. Minoque, director of the University Hospital, William Lange, vice president for Administration, and Henry Solomon, dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Science.

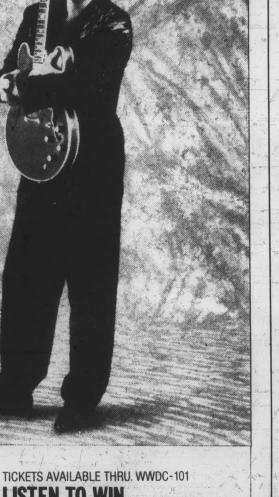
Johnson declined to comment on any work that the committee has done thus far. "We are in the process of formulating a policy now and I hope that in three or four weeks we will have something to show President Elliott," Johnson said.

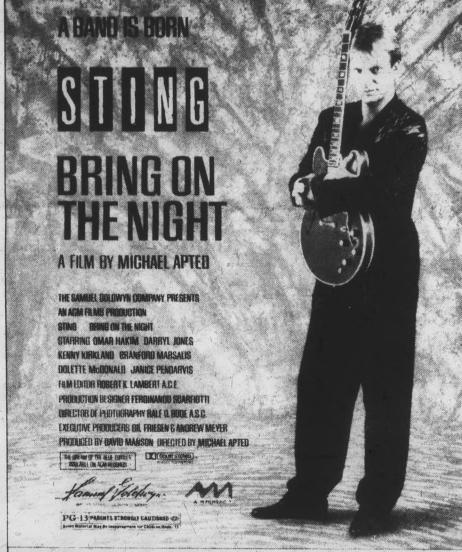
No cases of AIDS have been reported at GW, according Janet Garber, administrative coordinator of the Student Health

Campus AIDS policies are not a ew idea. The University of California at Berkeley set up an AIDS education program last spring to answer questions that the worried student body had after the deaths of three students from the disease. The Berkeley student health service also created a telephone hotline to field questions about AIDS.

The American College Health Association is also working on an AIDS policy so it can make recommendations to member institutions.

-Jim Clarke





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Perspective

A journal of commentary and opinion

In this issue: **GWUSA President Gubernick** on Program Board Dean Hanson replies to survey controversy Editorial focuses on East. West differences on eve of

Summit preview: Left, right debate the options

Left perspective: Before it's too late

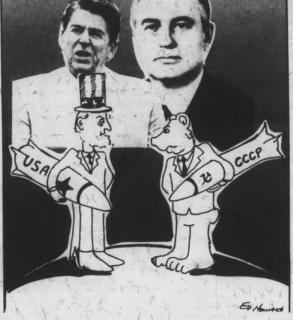
n the eve of the Geneva Summit Con ference between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the American public has been told by a number of sources that the Soviet "evil empire" is at it again. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger believes that the Soviet Union's arms control offers grossly favor the Soviets, and that all the president should expect to accomplish at Geneva is to show "the resolve that he has, the determination he has that America will retain its military strength."

Solomon H. Karmel

Reagan seems to agree with this assessment. Much of the major U.S. media has come out against Soviet arms proposals; for instance, Newsweek feels that "for months Reagan has been prodding Moscow for a serious offer on arms control," but the latest offer "predictably ... unfavorable to the United

With "objective" reports such as these, the U.S. public has had few means of obtaining the complete story behind the Soviet proposals. Here are/some

(See LEFT, p. 5, col. 2)



Right perspective; 'Leftist clap-trap'

he November Reagan/Gorbachev Summit is fast approaching and, as with all other such summits, American liberals and conservatives are trying to out-do one another in risking U.S. security. Liberals believe we should make ourselves militarily vulnerable so that the Russians might notice that we are ready to bargain. Conservatives believe we should risk our security in order to stop Soviet oppression in the Third World

Both of these pessimistic and defeatist attitudes should be seen for what they are: appeasement

Christopher Long

policies. We must deal with the Kremlin on two levels in November. We must deal with them on a nuclear level and on a socio-political level.

The Left is wrong to deny Russian degradations of mankind and the Right is incorrect in linking social issues to a reduction in nuclear weapons. Both are making perhaps fatal errors in compromising American security.

We must always deal with the Soviets from a position of strength if we plan on coming to any real (See GUTS, p. 5, col. 4)

Arms control, summit aim: 'survival of the entire world'

In less than a month, President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhal Gorbachev will hold a historic summit meeting in Geneva on Nov. 19-20. The importance of this summit for the future of arms control cannot be underestimated. Unfortunately however, the Reagan Administration has waged a coordinated campaign to cool expectations for what should be a successful summit.

The record of this administration on

arms control is dismal at best. Six previous

presidents have produced arms control

agreements while this administration has

failed to produce a single one. If Reagan wants to go down in history as the

champion of peace, he cannot continue to

ignore the arms control process. In fact, He

must work to strengthen, or revise, if

necessary, current arms control agree-

Superpower summits have historically

paved the way for arms control. With few

exceptions, the 10 summit meetings be-

Linda Staheli

carefully laid out in advance and despite their differences, Nixon and Brezhnev made it clear in speeches and statements that they were both negotiating in good faith. After three summit meetings, the two hammered out eight arms control agree-

This November, the world will be watching the two superpower leaders in hope that they too will seize upon this historic opportunity. Superpower relations are at an all time low which makes this summit even more important. There are plenty of first step initiatives that both superpower leaders can undertake which would create a climate conducive to making real progress negotiating limits on offensive and defensive weapons. The Soviets have begun initiate such steps in their testing moratorium, their proposal to reduce strategic weapons by 50 percent, and, more recently, a freeze on intermediate range nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia. These are excellent first step measures to be seriously considered and reciprocated by the United States.

If the President and General Secretary would agree to one or more of the following steps, it would make a significant contribution to the lessening of the risk of nuclear war. In turn, it would contribute to a reduction of tensions between the two superpowers that would lead to abetter climate for negotiations:

(See ARMS, p. 5, col. 1)

Star Wars, the Summit and 'the delicate peace of MAD'

In the November Geneva arms negotiations summit, President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) will be one of the key issues of negotiation.

Much of the pre-summit propaganda deals with the notion that SDI is only a bargaining chip. Reagan denies this assertion to the point of saying that massive arms cuts will not be traded for the SDI. Proponents in the bargaining chip camp rally with the idea that SDI can't work. The

current technology, but the technology was not possible when Kennedy announced that would be walking on the moon. We must assume a future working system when we discuss arms negotiations. SDI can be

built if we want to do it. But should SDI be a bargaining chip? First of all, answering that question means asking what is SDI supposed to do. President Reagan maintains, at least publically, that SDI will be a shield against nuclear attack. Reagan staff members, however, are more pragmatic and suggest that SDI can strenghthen existing nuclear deterrence strategies called "Mutually Assured Destruction." MAD simply means 'you shoot us, we shoot you." The goal of SDI is to keep MAD functional by undermining any Soviet thought that the U.S. could not survive a first strike. The best estimates of the effectiveness of SDI on Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM's) are at best 90 percent and at worst 10 percent. Even at 50 percent efficiency, a first strike by the Soviet Union is not a good strategic move. Unfortunately, if owned soley by the U.S., an American first strike would be a better strategic option.

That places the entire idea of SDI in question. Is the continuation of MAD a good idea? If not, what are the options: total unilateral disarmament, a pipe dream; alliance of the super powers (i.e. trust and cooperation), but we have trouble even talking; military dominance of one of the

(See SDI, p. 5, col. 1)

Bob Summersgill

X-ray lasers with nuclear power sources—the model of the beam weapon technology-simply don't exist, and the whole show can be shot down in the event of war anyway.

The bargaining chip fans are hoping that intelligent people in government know that won't work and are just trying to scare the Soviets, a relatively cheap bargaining chip with enough ground work to make it look real. Unfortunately for the chip-ites it is highly unlikely that a bargaining chip ploy would be planned out over two years before it was to be used. Government doesn't tend to plan that well, and the real problem with this train of thought is that given enough time and money, any technological problem can be worked out.

Technical solutions are a matter of commitment. SDI is not possible with

tween 1955 and 1979 helped to establish good will between the superpowers and ease the way for meaningful arms control agreements as well as other areas of mutual cooperation. The Moscow Summit of 1972 is regarded as the key meeting in the era of

detente. The groundwork had been

The United States and the Soviet

Editorials

The prizefight

It's a lot like a big prizefight, with maybe a little less hoopla. Two international class contendors meet face to face-for the first time in five years-to exchange accusations, cement advantages, foster disadvantages, repel unexpected propaganda uppercuts and maybe get in a few good shots of their own. Highly paid network commentators will comment exhaustively on the blow by blow proceedings. And everybody everywhere, obsessed with ideas of winning and losing, will strain their eyes to see who emerges as "the new champeeen of the

Somewhere, in the midst of all this pre-summit hoopla, two national leaders of antithetical ideological groundings are supposed to do things like control the arms race and develop bases of mutual understanding solid enough to weather the vagaries of cutthroat global competition.

Prizefights (unless you're one of the fighters) are pretty innocuous. But summit meetings between two nuclear superpowers, who hold as an integral part of their military strategies the power to destroy the entire planet, are hardly innocuous. They are of earth-shattering importance, no pun intended.

Pre-summit hoopla is not a problem in the Soviet Union. There, the Brokaws, Rathers and Jennings are not playing to Nielsen audiences. And Soviet politicians-for better or for worse-do not need to project "dovish" images in order to get re-elected or to pacify the authors of the yet-to-be-written tomes of history. Soviet leaders can pursue pure policy objectives, without distracting behind-the-back glances toward public opinion.

This is called totalitarianism. In free societies, it is undesirable. In tough negotiations, it is a dangerous advantage. Dangerous in two

First, because public pressures at home may elicit appeasement pressures at the negotiating table. The U.S. public requires of these meetings what is called "progress" (whatever that means). This "progress" is the criterion by which the public determines the adequacy, or inadequacy of its leader's performance. But "progress" is a nebulous term. A meeting could be genuinely successful without anything being signed or agreed upon. It could simply provide an unfiltered chance for two leaders to sum each other up. Given our high expectations—expectations which U.S. leaders exacerbate by public posturing—and the fierce ratings competition of the western media, such a meeting would invariably be labeled as "a defeat.

This compromises the U.S. negotiating position. For, if, it was in the interest of world peace, our leaders should feel absolutely free to walk away from any negotiation which has become fruitless. As it stands now, such a move would be met with heavy public disappointmentsomething which U.S. and western leaders, who depend on public praise for their paychecks, would be reticent to invoke in any circumstance or on behalf of any cause.

Second, such a public clamouring for "progress" weakens the possibilities of real arms control accomplishments. Both sides, in a negotiation, must be absolutely convinced that they will gain no advantage over the other. This is what keeps negotiations from becoming exercises in bi-polar rivalry. It is what keeps each side from negotiating to "beat the other guy" and what forces each nation to consider issues broader than their national interest in seeing the other side at a position of inferiority.

It is, in short, what keeps peace a viable possibility rather than an intangible fantasy.

So let's keep our collective cool about all this summit business. For, in precise proportion to the amount we gape and gobble up international politics like so many ringside spectators, we risk getting clobbered. Unlike in boxing, however, it's not the two in the ring that get beaten up. In the long run, it only hurts you and me.

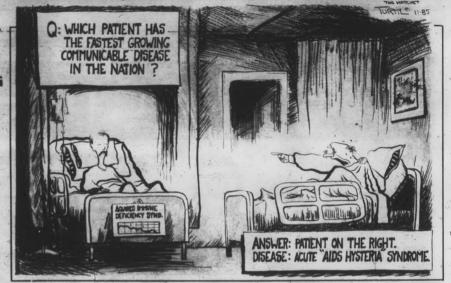
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Letters to the editor

Survey defense

During the last week your reporter and I have both talked to a number of students who are unhappy about linking clearance for spring semester semester preregistration to completeion of the Student Opinion Survey,

I want to underscore the importance we attach to getting students' evaluations of GW's academic and extra-curricular programs and services. This is an unprecedented opportunity for generating "student input" that is extensive, systematic and reliable, and that will be used as the University goes forward with its long-range planning.

The survey return from the initial mailing was very disappointing. Only about one-tenth of the survey population responded. This return improved somewhat with excellent support from the residence hall staff who have given students persistent follow-up reminders about the survey and have made extra copies of the survey available in each residence hall office for those who may have misplaced their or-

iginals. Still, such a small return after getting a 90 percent response to the Entering Student Survey is disappointing.

At the time of pre-registration, we are going to make one last effort to convince students in the survey population who have not responded, that we want to count their opinions in planning for the University's future. The preregistration packets of survey non-respondents will carry reminder notices, not encumbrances. Until Thursday's editorial, you have consistently urged students to "make their voices heard." Your support for our efforts to hear those voices is invited

As always, the door to my office is open. Ceilanne Libber, the staff retention assistant, and I would be glad to talk with anyone concerned about the Student Opinion Survey or interested in the project

-Gail Short Hanson, Dean of Students

Moved to tears

I cannot describe the remorse I experienced while reading Mr

Barkawi's letter [The GW Hatchet, Oct. 24]. Oh! How dreadful it must be to suffer from such a tremendous lack of knowledge and insight! Just think, Mr. Barkawi, that you want GW to provide funds to educate a little man like Bishop Desmond Tutu, whose only uneducated achievement to date has been that of Nobel Peace Prize laureate. And how, might I ask, do you suggest we educate Dr. Allan Boesak? Of course, with his holding a doctorate, that should not be too difficult! And as president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, maybe we can teach him how to scrub Mr. P.W. Botha's kitchen floors.

Just in case, poor Mr. Barkawi, you find this writing to be beyond your level of comprehension, let me suggest that your utterances border on the verge of idiocy. And I shall be glad to inform you, free of charge, of the true nature of the situation in my beloved South Africa. In the meantime, we all are moved to tears by the deficiency in your library of knowledge.

-R.R. Coxson

Senate should have checks on

The time has come to redefine what Program Board "autonomy" should be. Presently, the ogram Board is allocated \$125,000-approximately 60 percent of all student organization money. The money is allocated in "good faith" by the GW Student Association Senate. Past history will show that after this money is allocated to the PB, no other Senate control is exercised over its distribution.

The four elected Program Board members appoint committee chairmen who are then delegated the responsibility to throw events (e.g. Gumby). The should be projected against its cost. This is a very reasonable request which the Program Board can produce. Such projections should be submitted with a programs expenditure form. The decision will still be the Program Board's, but the thought process will be written down for the Student Senate (19 elected students) and future Program Boards to review

The executive branch must presently submit to the Senate for approval its nominations for various appointed vice presidents. These vice presidents must pass through the Senate Rules Committee's interview to judge their experience, ideas, and character. With the exception of the Vice President for financial affairs, none of the V.P.'s control a penny of student organization money. I feel it is a very mild request that the Senate also review Program Board committee chairmen for approval. These chairmen control thousands of dollars; let our elected Senate approve

I do feel that the Program Board is the best organization to handle student programming. They have the resources, volunteers, and structure to provide events. However, mild Senate oversight is needed. More continuity from year to year is required. A more consistent method of determining the benefit of a program should be determined. I look for more diversity among Program Board members who are determining what events will be made for the entire student body

Ira Gubernick

Program Board does not set up a structure of continuity year after year. The student body should expect the Program Board to throw: a quality GW Olympics every year, well-themed University Parties, and guaranteed contributions to our Homecoming every year, in addition to Spring Fling, Labor Day and various concerts. We need events to which we can look forward.

To my knowledge, there is no advisory coucil in the Program Board. Such a council should review every program proposal to determine what the benefit to the student body will be whenever a large expenditure (e.g. over \$500) is mandated. The number of GW students who will attend a certain band, like Chuck Brown and the Soul Searchers,

Ira Gubernick is president of the GW Student

Perspective

SDI aids MAD

SDI from page 3

superpowers over the other, increasing the potential for war; or following President Reagan's notion of a shield defense, taking decades to develop, costing trillions of dollars; or its current trend, making nuclear first strike a seemingly better possibility with better first strike weaponry.

MAD stinks. Unless one of the

superpowers changes its philosophy of government, an uneasy tension must be maintained.

Finally, if the real threat to MAD is ICBM's, then SDI is the ideal perpetuator of MAD. SDI is designed to destroy ICBM's, plain, and simple. Current plans do not include missiles launched from off

'MAD stinks.'

shore submarines, bombers, cruise missiles, or any number of less sophisticated delivery devices that might be used by terrorists (including shipping trunk size devices smuggled into the U.S.). SDI is not designed to stop those delivery methods. If ICBM's are in fact a necessary part of first strike capability, then SDI is of great importance to the U.S. It has the practical use of stopping a single missile (whether from an accidental launch or a fanatical leader's grudge launch) from striking the U.S.—a very real problem.

SDI has the potential for maintaining the delicate peace of MAD. In the closed society of the Soviet Union, however, advanced defense systems similar to SDI are not "officially" being developed and are not chips on the summit table. The U.S. must follow suit. The parity of MAD is an evil necessity. Until such a time that there is a 100 percent shield to bombers, cruise missiles, submarines, and ICBM's, MAD must be maintained. And this maintenance measure must be kept off the bargaining tables.

Bob Summersgill is a member of GW Students for the Exploration and Development of Space



Left: 'Chance for relaxed tensions'

LEFT from page 3
facts that should help to shed light on the Soviet arms control initiatives, and on what our expectations should be at Geneva.

• The Soviets have proposed the largest arms reductions in recent arms control history. Gorbachev has offered to cut his missiles by 50 percent if the United States does the same, and if both countries refrain from testing and deploying Star Wars systems. This offer is even more significant than the 50 percent number would suggest, because if the bargain falls through, there could be an arms race the likes of which we have never seen before. Indeed, if Reagan goes ahead with his Star Wars plans, regardless of the effect that this will have on the summit conference, then by almost all accounts, the Soviets will attempt to counter his "defensive" efforts with more offensive capabilities. Thus, the Soviet proposals are perhaps the most important proposals in arms control history.

• The Soviets are asking for limits on the Star Wars systems of both sides, and this could actually increase our defensive position and our national security. The Pentagon, in its long-range plan, is approving cutbacks in a number of conventional areas, and a number of new programs to develop aircraft, ships, armored troop carriers, and helicopters are being slowed down or put on hold to make for the tremendous expenses of high-tech, high-priced programs like Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Meanwhile, for fiscal years 1986-1990 SDI research is expected to cost over \$26 billion, and when the costs for development begin to work their way into the picture, the opportunity cost of SDI will skyrocket even higher. In addition, if the Soviets begin a new arms buildup to defend against SDI, then our Star Wars "advances" will provide us with a strategic situation which is even more unsettling. Most scientists contend that SDI has no chance of providing us with a "complete shield" which would shoot down thousands of warheads traveling at thousands of miles per hour. Right now, if the USSR could get one percent of its weapons through our imperfect shield, this would be enough nuclear force to level the entire nation. By the time SDI is developed, the Soviets could have a good deal more firepower aimed at us than they have right now. Furthermore, the Soviet proposal would also limit the development of Soviet space weapons, and this would be another factor which could only increase

our security. Weinberger has declared that SDI will be "no kind of bargaining chip" at Geneva, and so far Reagan has agreed with him, despite the advice of some of his less hawkish advisors. If he wished to gain any kind of lasting agreement at Geneva, Reagan should change his mind on SDI, and change

• The Soviet proposals are a good starting point. The president has protested the fact that Gorbachev wants to limit American weapons in Europe (because they can reach the Soviet Union) but not Soviet weapons in Europe (because they have no ability to reach the United States). His protests are easily countered by the fact that the Soviets would reduce their ICBM's instead, without a corresponding sacrifice by the United States. In any case, if this aspect of the proposal is a problem in the eyes of the President, then he should suggest a counterproposal instead of "showing resolve" by refusing to negotiate at all. The Soviets are obviously going to present us with their highest hopes on their first round of bargaining-Reagan can try to bargain down this proposal, but if he is not willing to play the game, then he has no way of winning it. Even the positive qualities, and he should test the waters to see if he can achieve a lasting settlement. His inability to produce a counter-proposal would suggest that he is not serious about arms control.

The administration and the press have not always given us a complete picture of the Soviet summit position, and while Reagan has criticized Gorbachev's offers again and again, he has come upwith no offers of his own. His unwillingness to bargain, and his lack of a bargaining position would suggest that he is not interested in achieving a breakthrough. But the president can do better; he should do better.

The upcoming summit meeting at Geneva between Reagan and Gorvachev marks a critical period in arms control history. There is a possibility of a ban on nuclear testing, a possibility of massive reductions in both the U.S. and the Soviet nuclear arsenals, a chance to limit our weapons technologhy to this planet, and a chance for relaxed tensions between the two superpowers. Reagan has not yet acknowledged the importance of these possibilities; let's hope that he does before its too late.

Solomon H. Karmel is a member of The Committee for National Security.

'Have the guts .. **GUTS** from page 3

agreements. If Mr. Reagan were to offer significant concessions to Mr. Gorbachev, then history would tell us that the Soviets would take this as a sign of weakness and peace would be more, not less, likely to breached. History also shows that if the President goes into the summit expecting to link his five trouble spots to the arms talks, he will leave with absolutely no agreement.

The United States should seek an across the board reduction in the number of warheads. Not only is this a realistic beginning which threatens instability on neither side, but it will reduce the possibility of a nuclear accident.

On a different level, the two sides should discuss Soviet imperialism and human rights violations. The United States should deal with these problems by supporting liberation movements and imposing economic sanctions on Soviets. Nuclear politics should be separated from third world politics. The old cliche "better dead than Red" may be valid, but few people go marching down the road chanting, "Better a nuclear Armageddon than Communist imperialism!"

The Strategic Defense Initiative must not be brought up at the summit. SDI is technology and it is impossible to prevent technology and research. Despite Leftist clap-trap, SDI will not destabilize deterrence and one day it may be used to prevent a nuclear holocaust. The President's SDI at present will accomplish nothing other than scaring the Russians into a real compromise which will make the world a safer place. This may prove to be SDI's most important

If real agreements are to be made at the Reagan/Gorbachev Summit, then the Soviets cannot believe that they have Western public opinion wrapped around their fingers. GW students can

help in this respect. Since last Friday, sixGW freshmen have gone to the Soviet Embassy at midnight to protest Russian oppression. The students have gone five nights in a row, despite Secret Service hassling, to pray by candlelight for an end to Communist slavery. If all the GW students who protest slavery in South Africa would have the guts to walk a couple of blocks to the Russian Embassy, then they might induce the Soviets into making real compromises in November and reduce the chance that the U.S. will once again give into Soviet demands at a summit without receiving anything in re-

Christopher Long is a sophomore majoring in international politics and is Chairman of GW Students for a Better

mutual benefit of both countries Arms control:

ARMS from page 3

Union should reaffirm their policies of not undercutting the SALT Agreement until a new agreement can be worked out.

• The United States and the Soviet Union should reaffirm their commitment to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty and work to strengthen its provisions. Both countries should abstain from any programs which violate the terms of that treaty.

• The United States and the

Soviet Union should agree to a moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite weapons, so long as the other country refains from such testing.

The two countries should agree to suspend all further nuclear weapons tests while resuming negotiations for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Together, Reagan and Gorbachev are in a position to break the deadlock and make real progress in negotiating limits on

The two countries should agree to suspend all further nuclear weapons tests ...

the arms race. Yes, there are tremendous differences between our two countries that cannot be ignored, but as Nixon and other

arms control leaders have demonstrated in their actions, arms control is to the mutual benefit of both countries as well as to the survival of the entire world. As Reagan himself said on Thursday, Oct. 31, 1985,"We can and should meet in the spirit that we can deal with our differences peacefully." Let's keep him to his

Linda Staheli is a lobbyist for the Council for a Livable World.

Speakers address students' changing needs

by Robyn Walensky

"We need to look out to the changing character of our students," said Dr. Russell Edgerton, president of American Association for Higher Education, during his keynote speech at the Columbian College Faculty Colloquium on Undergraduate Education Thursday.

"I see some fundamental changes taking place in terms of the two big things going on in our society," Edgerton said. He Edgerton said. He found the decline in families, schools, and neighborhoods attributed to the effects of the mass media on incoming students who are superficially informed, lack persistence, self-discipline, motivation, and other qualities that result from structured learn-

Edgerton said that we focus too much on specialty areas and technical skills while not focusing enough on abilities such as initiative, persistence, integrative abilivalues, and communicative skill.

He advocated shifting education from "passive to active learning." He proposed four teach what I know" method. methods:

• Students interests should be taken into account in the classroom.

o"Learning by doing." Involving the student is "a terribly important ingredient in effective teaching," said Edgerton who suggested students should

"challenge the lecture mode."

Students must "collaborate learning." According to Edgerton, "Students can teach

There must be "constant assessment and feedback" in the classroom and less attention should be paid to the "firehose method" of teaching.

"Taking courses for most students is like trying to get a drink of water from a firehose," said Edgerton who said that teachers do not have any conception of how little a student retains in the lecture process.

Edgerton commented on the expectations that professors have of their students to learn. He suggested four models for possible teaching methods:

• The first method is the "I

• The second is the "I teach what I am" method.

• The third is the "I teach the students' mind, I teach them to think" method.

• The fourth method is the "I care about the whole person [in addition to the academic aspects].

The majority of GW Columbian College Faculty said they felt they taught their students to think. Edgerton said their responses were typical of higher education faculty.

Edgerton said universities are faced with two major choices. He said universities could either offer an assembly line of specialized courses, turning out students who will fill niches of our complex society" or "offer a wide variety [of courses] that will produce students with motivation and capacities to bring about the kind of society that we all want to live

"If we choose the latter," said Edgerton "than we need a new image of the student-competent,

effective, and caring."

GW Student Association Presi-

dent Ira Gubernick, who spoke after Edgerton, agreed with Edgerton's proposed methods but said that GW students did not apply to Edgerton's views of today's college students. Gubernick said that on any weeknight at the Gelman Library "hundreds of fellow students can be found studying, learning, and helping each other out in courses. I would hardly consider such behavior as coming from an unmotivated, undisciplined student or one who is short on persistence."

Gubernick proposed an alternative system to Edgerton's. [We should] integrate a system which will combine to produce students with specialized knowledge, in addition to offering some opportunity for personal growth in the classroom, 's said Gubernick.

He also credited GW with making a greater attempt to produce more well-rounded students; for instance, the University has recently designed "secondary fields of study." According to Gubernick, a business major, would be allowed to minor in liberal arts and the liberal arts major can take some specialized business courses.

This plan is scheduled to come into effect in the fall of 1986.

Roderick French, GW Vice President for Academic Affairs, and Professor Peter Hill, head of the Faculty Senate Curriculum Committee, also addressed the

Trustees set up monitoring comm

stipulated in a year-long study on the possibilities of leasing the facilty that the University conducted with AMI Dr. Philip Birnbaum, project director and dean of hospital's administrative affairs, outlined some non-negotiable terms that had to be met before any deal could be struck. He said GW must have:

control over • continued medical staff appointments;

econtrol over patient ac-cess, regardless of illness or source of payment;

and, control over medical education at GW.

The decision the Board will

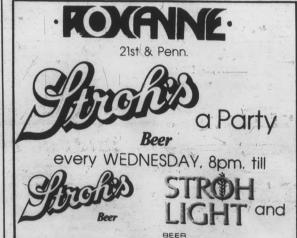
eventually make about leasing the hospital stems from an analysis that projected Hospital capital improvement needs could total \$300 million in the next 20 years, and GW's ability to form such capital.

The AMI proposal is the only one under review after three health care hospital chains withdrew from formal consideration. AMI, which has bid for the hospital, fufilled all the mandatory requirements

set by the University.
Bellows said, "The Committee is not seeking publicity. I am trying to stress that this is a prudent and ordinary thing

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Olympic spirit alive at GW

The 1988 Olympics may still be three years away but the Olympian spirit came early to GW as the fourth annual GW Olympics took place in the Smith Center this weekend. President Lloyd H. Elliott kicked off the games with a few words Saturday at 10 a.m.

The event's top honors went to One More Time, making team captain John Trainor a winner for the third consecutive year. The senior led a squad comprised of Jamie Winslow, Frank Westfall, John Paulus, Martha Sweeney and Michele Marlowe to a winning total of 38 points

One More Time because we'd won it two years in a row and as a senior I figured I wanted to win it

"Our strengths [this time] were our girls ... They were the superior women athletes in the events.

The second place trophies in the event went to The Arsenal which compiled a grand total of 33 points. Third place in the competition went to The Internationals who finished just behind the second place winners with 31 points.

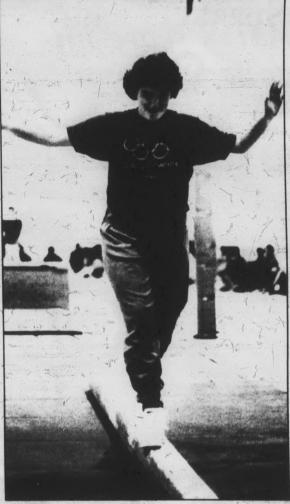
Sportsmanship awards were won by Root Canal and G.W V.C. (the GW Volleyball very pleased with how the Olympics turned out. "I think it was fantastic all the way around," said Phil Sobocinski, "It was great. A lot of people had fun."

"I think it went off really well," said Hillary Kindman. said Hillary Kindman, "There seemed to be a lot of enthusiasm, good sportsmanship, and everyone seemed to have a real good time."

There was a lot of spirit, even from people who didn't score, said Sobocinski. "It was nice to see. Everyone was cheering for

the GW Student Association and





With grace and skill, some of GW's finest athletes show the moves that made them famous on the treacherous obstacle course this weekend at the GW Olympics.

CAMPUS HIGHLIGHTS

MEETINGS

11/4: Progressive Student Union nolds meeting Marvin Center 420:

11/4: Dept of Classics meets every Monday for informat reading of Augustine's Confessions in Latin Bring your lunch if you like. Bldg. 0.102A. 12.30pm.

0.102A, 12.30pm 11/14-8; Eak Appp. Nu offers free tutoring to engineering students in basic engineering courses (math physics, computer science). Marvin Center 411 6-9pm.

11/4 Judo club meets, and velcomes everyone, every Monday Wednesday and Thursday, Smith Center 303-304, 8pm. For more in call X7683.

11/4: Gelman Library sponsors A Jakubowski. Aerospace and Ocean Engineering, VA Polytech, interviewing interested students.

Marvin Center 401, 9am-4pm.

11/4: Hiller holds Israeli Folkdance

Workshop with Moshe Telem, Mar-vin Center Ballroom, 7:30-11:30.

\$4 for Hillel members. 30. 34 for Hillel members.

11/4: Program Board presents Ambassador from Costa Rica.
Federico Vargas Peralta, speaking on Who is the Threat to Central America. Corcoran 101, 8pm.
11/4: Student Orientation 454

11/4: Student Orientation staff holds executive board meeting to discuss plans for Jan. orientation. All members encouraged to attend. Marvin Center 416, 9pm.

11/5: Beta Alphi Psi sponsors Price Waterhouse speaking on Interna-tional Accounting Practices, Marvin

Center 403, 7 30pm 11/5: GW Voices for a Free South Africa meets every Tylesday, BPU Office 2127 G.St. 5.30pm For, more into call x6434...
11/5; ISSP/CCEW presents Joel

Alper President Space Com-munication Division, COMSAT, speaking on 'Coming Technology and Industry Environment Acad Cntr T402 6:30pm

Cntr T402 6.30pm
11/5: Hillel holds Basic Conversational Hebrew Group. No background necessary. Learn useful vocabulary and develop fluency for daily life situations. Marvin Center 401, 7pm.
11/5: Hillel and Zionist Alliance present vacabase.

sent Yechezkel Landau of 'Oz V Shalom'. Religious Zionists for Peace and Strength, speaking on. The Land of Israel or the Peace

of Israel. Strong Lounge 8pm. 11/5: World Affairs Society holds meeting to organize White House delegation for UN-Penn. Mar-Center 413, 8pm.

11/5: AIESEC holds meeting for all those interested in International Af fairs Economics and Business. This might be the organization for you. A great way to find trainingships abroad. Marvin Center 501. 8pm.

11/6: German Club presents film abend. 'Der Blaue Engel', Marvin

Center 409, 7pm.

11/6: Program Board presents Dr.
Marilyn Bruno, International Trade
Specialist, speaking on: The New
International Economic Order and the System of Counter Trade for Latin American Countries. Cor-

coran 101.8pm
11/7: Students of Objectivism pre/
sent taped speech by Ayn Rand or
What is Capitalism Marvin Center-7:30pm

11/7: Gay Peoples Alliance holds discussion group. All are welcome Call, 676-7590 for location. 7:30 pm. 11/7: Hillet holds Dell Night. Kosher deli and fixings at bargain prices Marvin Center 413 414, 5 30pm

11/7: Depts, of Classics and Religion meet every Thurs, for informal reading of Acts in Greek bring your lunch if you like Bidg. O 102A, 12:30 pm.

102A, 12:30 pm Alpha Psi Fraternity holds informal meeting for interested men. Marvin Center 416. 7pm Call William at 898-0158. 11/8: Moslem Students Committee

holds Friday prayers for Moslems every week. Bldg. J 2131 G St. (rear), 12:30pm. 11/8: Hillel holds Shabbat Services

Relaxed egalitarian services with lots of singing and a bit of teaching. Marvin Center 413, 6pm reaching, Marvin Center 413, opini Followed by Shabbat dinner at 7pm with delicious traditional food. Relax as the week ends. Reserva-tions by Thurs, requested. Call 296-8873.

11/9: Student Orientation Staff sponsors White House tour for all interested students. Meet at Marvin Center 1st floor lobby 9:15 am.

11/10: GW Bike leaves for Maryland via Rock Creek-will they return? Join us and find out. Call Karen at 589-8694. Meet in fron of Marvin Center across for Tower Records, 11am

ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

11/4: Hillel Israeli Dancers meet eyery Monday. GW students
\$1/session, Hillel members free
7pm beginners, 8:15 multi-level and
open dancing Marvin Center Ballroom Room

11/4: Music Dept. presents Scott Fearing, French Horn, in concert. Call x6245 for ticket into Marvin atre 8pm.

11/5: International Folkdancers meet every Tuesday. Public/\$2.50. GW students free. 7.30pm beginners, 8:30-11pm intermediate advanced. Marvin Center Ballroom. 11/8: Dept. of English sponsors poetry reading by Elaine Magarrell and Lloyd Van Brunt, 2000 Penn-

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gay Peoples Alliance members will answer your questions about the group, Tuesday 11/5, 9-11pm, at 676-7590.

Tickets on sale now at Ticketron for Program Board concert with Arlo Guthrie and Suzanne Vega on Monday, 11/11 at 8pm. \$12 public \$9 w/GW ID. Call 676-7313 for info.

Tickets on sale now for GWU Theatre production of Shakespeare's 'Twelfth Night,' 11/14-17, 11/21-23. Call 676-6178 Writing Lab (Stuart 201A), a writing tutorial, is now open: Mondays through Thursdays, 10am-7pm; Fridays, 10am-2pm. This service is free to all GWU students who need help with papers, resumes, applications, letters, or any other kinds of writing. For an appointment, call x3765 or come by to sign up on the appointment sheets taped to

COUNSELING CENTER NEWS... Counseling Center is now organizing the following groups. Concerned about Someone Who is Drinking Too Much. For students who are concerned about someone else's drinking. Reducing Anxiety for GRE's, LSAT's, MCAT's, GMAT's and ETC's. For info call 676-6550

International Students interested International Students interested in visiting an American family for Thanksgiving or Christmas Holidays should contact Linda Robinson, at International Student Services 676-6860 by Nov. 1.

Campus Highlights is printed every Monday. All information dealing with campus activities, meetings, socials, special events or announcements must be submitted in writing to the Student Activities Office, Marvin Center 425/427 by WEDNESDAY NOON. All advertising in this section is free. Student Activities reserves the right to edit and/or abridge all items for matters of style, consistency and space. cy and space.

AIDS scare hits college campuses

(CPS) Soon after a psychologist visited the University of Arkansas campus last spring to urge that gays be quarantined to stop the spread of AIDS, Gay Pride Week in Fayetteville became an unusually traumatic episode.

Members of gay and lesbian groups were verbally assaulted in letters and newspaper advertisements, and threatened with a makeshift bomb that fizzled before its makers could denote it properly.

"It made us nervous because they were so loud and so adamant," says Linda Lovell, an officer of the university's gay and lesbian group.

"There's no question AIDS is being used as an excuse to mask hatred of gays."

While campuses never have been very 'friendly to gay groups—heterosexual students, administrators and even state legislators in Oklahoma, Texas, Washington, D.C., Maryland and other places regularly have tried to ban or hobble the groups—college medical officials say intensified anti-gay activity is likely to be one of the first signs AIDS hysteria has spread to campuses.

It could get worse, they say, if AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome) becomes widespread in the heterosexual community.

Most health officials note that, statistically, every-college campus in the United States soon can expect to have at least one student, teacher or administrator with AIDS.

And many say that without preventive measures, (it's only a matter of time until the hysteria now swirling around primary and secondary schools precedes the disease to colleges.

A number of national higher education groups already are trying to fashion guidelines for coping with the disease and the fears surrounding it.



'He changed it to Bennett-Mellencamp.

photo by Bradley Marsh

"It's going to depend on the extent of the educational efforts made by institutions," says Dr. Richard Keeling of the University of Virginia medical center, chairman of an AIDS task force established by the American College Health Association.

"If college officials take a narrow perspective and make little in the way of an educational effort, rumors and discontent will fester," Keeling warns, "and colleges will get swept along in the same AIDS hysteria that affects other segments of society."

Experts fear a massive disruption of college life: students fleeing dorms, teachers insisting their offices be moved får from colleagues with the disease, students refusing to take classes, taught by AIDS victims.

Keeling says in the dozen or so cases in which administrators

have had to deal with AIDS victims, they have responded correctly.

But Lovell thinks Arkansas officials were part of the problem.

"Our administration does not feel any ethical or moral need to provide information on AIDS or to make public comment when others spread false information," she complains.

"They let a speaker who calls for the quarantine of gays come to campus, and they don't say a word about it."

Dr. Robert Wirag, director of the university's health center, says his staff was prepared to respond to inquiries about AIDS.

But he says it would have been a mistake to make an unsolicited public presentation at the time.

"If we had, we would have poured more fuel on that emo-(See AIDS, p.14)

"present in the atmosphere everywhere," according to a report published last year by the American Society for Testing and Materials on the asbestos-related health situation.

The report states that the major danger with asbestos is that it can be carcinogenic. The report stated

Asbestos

buildings

common in

ASBESTOS, from p.1 old movie theaters and playhouses as well as insulation in both commercial and residential build-

ings. Asbestos suits and hoods

were worn by people having to

A bestos is a naturally

occurring substance which is

enter areas with severe fires.

The report states that the major danger with asbestos is that it can be carcinogenic. The report stated two forms of cancer can occur from asbestos exposure and a third major disease can be related to it.

"Three principal diseases are related to exposure to one or more of the commercial asbestos minerals," says the 1984 report. "These are (1) lung cancer ... (2) mesothelioma, a cancer ... which invests the lung and abdominal cavities ... and (3) asbestosis, ... often leading after long exposure to severe loss of lung function and respiratory failure."

According to the report, the risk of disease is greater to people who work with the material. It said that the risk is usually after longterm exposure. Simple exposure can pose a problem, though it is unsure to what extent.

"It is difficult to assess the health effects of nonoccupational exposure to asbestos," according to the report, "For cohorts are hard to define, exposure levels are usually low, and any excess of lung cancer is disguised by the strong association of this disease with cigarette smoking."

Burch sees cigarette smoking as a more dangerous hazard than asbestos. "It [asbestos] is harmful," he said. "You breathe anything dangerous and it is harmful. But you manage the damn thing. It is not as harmful as cigarette smoke. I believe that more harm is done by cigarette smoke than by all the asbestos in the world."

Right now, the primary method of dealing with the asbestos on campus is to leave it where it is. The belief is that moving the material could cause more problems than leaving it. "It can cause the fibers to move through the air," said Burch. "Frequently, it can take years for the situation to settle. You have more fibers moving through the air than settled where they can be mahaged."

"I want to inform the University community on the situation and tell them 'Don't panic,' " he said

The concern over on-campus asbestos was heard during recent weeks after a fallen ceiling tile exposed asbestos in the sixth floor office of Economics Professor James Barth in Building C. Faculty in the Economics department and Political Science departments asked Physical Plant to look into the problem, especially after a second problem arose in Building C. This time, a water leak in the ceiling caused concern.

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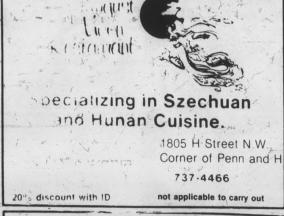


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The GW Hatchet Monday Magazine

Reggae music: Bob Marley to Mutabaruka



Stanley Kaplan's test prep smorgasbord



by Cathy Moss

As a native of Brooklyn, New York, with a strong love for teaching students young and old, Stanley S. Kaplan is regarded as perhaps the most familiar name associated with preparatory courses for all types of standardized testing.

Back in 1938 in high school, Kaplan started teaching as a private tutor for students seeking help in math and English. As a graduate of City College of New York, his strong interest in teaching led him to go nationwide in 1970, and he is currently credited with having 124 full fledged centers in the country with roughly over 100 satellite centers that are limited in structure and cater to specific problems. With the main headquarters located in Manhattan, Kaplan regards his company as beginning in New York and now remaining the oldest and largest center for which teaching occurs.

Kaplan's company, which currently has sales reaching \$35 million per year, is run by his family. His large staff are all competent teachers who have already achieved their law, medical or business degrees. However, his wife and children have integral roles in the organization.

"Back when I first began to teach, SAT's [Scholastic Aptitude Tests] were only for those students wishing to apply to the Ivy Leagues; now, however, students are so competitive in wanting to do more for themselves that I say, 'improve thyself student','' said Kaplan in a phone interview last week.

The Kaplan courses offer a three-pronged approach to teaching students how to combat the anxieties of standardized testing. Courses offered include SAT, Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT), Dental Admission Test (DAT), Graduate Record Examination (GRE), Law

TURN TO PAGE 10

Kaplan cashes in on students' anxieties

School Aadmission Test (LSAT), Medical College Admission Test (MCAT), as well as regular reading comprehension courses and speed reading.

His general approach centers around an 80 percent review of the materials on which the test is based and constant practice tests so that nothing will be new when the student actually takes the exam: "You can't teach materials that were never learned because it would be difficult to tutor someone in reading comprehension with only a fourth grade reading level," said Kaplan. "We try to build confidence among the students so that they won't push a panic button."

At a cost of \$350 for the basic SAT course, students are encouraged to work for hours in a regimented type environment free telephones or other disturbances. However, some courses can cost as much as \$800, such as the National Medical Exam (not the MCAT) taken primarily by foreign physicians wishing to practice medicine in other countries. In the middle range of prep course work, there lies the LSAT's and MCAT's at a cost of \$400. However, as Kaplan said, "Those particular students will be virtually living with us in the amount of hours they spend."

Kaplan also said students only get out what they put into the

the students to want to work hard when they see others around "Our teachers are all them. extremely qualified, and must know how to defend the answers on the exams. We have top students enrolling in our courses, and we can't allow the students to be able to run rings around the teachers," said Kaplan. He also prides himself on knowing that after having taken the course, the students will emerge from the course with stronger work skills for the future.

Kaplan requires his instructors to be self-directed, motivated, have a strong academic back-ground, and be a little bit of a ham in order to keep the students occupied and excited.

"The good thing about our course is that we offer a smorgasbord. If a student feels weak in one particular subject, he can concentrate on that area of improvement.

In general, Kaplan attests that the greatest problem that most students have in taking the exam is with the reading comprehension section. "Even though most high schools are preparing their students for taking the SATs, there is still room for private enterprise," Kaplan said. In response to to critic's accusations. that his courses are trying to capitalize on student's anxieties, Kaplan said his program try to respond to the student's anxieties program. One prime objective of rather than taking advantage of



Stanley Kaplan in a testing session,

Surprisingly, Kaplan does not regard the SAT's as being fair, if they are being used as the only critera on which students acceptances is based. "The Educational Testing Service (ETS) would be very chagrined if colleges used SAT as the only determining factor of college admission."

Students taking the Stanley Kaplan course average an increase SAT of roughly 150 points on their tests. However, there was one exception where one student had been challenged by the ETS to retake the exam after achieving a increase of 600 points.

"80 percent of students hear of our course by word of mouth, so when we are attributed with helping these students this much, it is great advertisement," Kaplan said. Kaplan regards himself as a great believer in f'egalitarian elitism," which gives everyone the same opportunity to try to score as high as possible. "Only an improved student would get an improved score," he added.

image is hard to evaluate . He said that GW doesn't seem to be the most competitive school. He said unfortunately, the reputation of a school depends on its mean SAT score. "It's not the most elitist of schools such as a Stanford, MIT, Harvard, or Vanderbilt University, however, I have always heard the nicest things," said Kaplan.

Kaplan has compared his pro-gram to Weight Watchers. "The more discipline you'll have the better off you'll be." Currently, he spends most of his time overseeing the progress on most of his centers, talking to the media, greeting each class and giving them encouragement. He also plays a major role in preparing the actual material used in the program.

When asked about whether the course is worth the price, Kaplan said, "Even though none of my appearances are 'a direct "endorsement of the course, most students have told us that it has been the best investment that they have ever made.

Kaplan said that the median age of those using the course has increased. In the last 10 to 15 years, the age has risen from 21 years of age to 31 years of age. Kaplan estimates that approximately 20 percent of the enrolled students today are 31 years old. This, he says, can be attributed to career changes by professional people. "I say three cheers for the human spirit!"

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Reggae and its influence on modern music



from page 9

The emergence of ska (an early rock 'n' roll form of the 1950's and early '60's) in the small slum called Trenchtown, Jamaica in the early 1970's was the beginning of reggae music as we hear it today, with all the inherent characteristics: the pulsating rhythm, the steely drums, and the harmonizing vocals. This sultry, smooth music, a product of the oppressed in the slums, would grow to touch many more people than anyone could have imagined. The one group solely responsible for that emergence from the slums of Jamaica to the charts of America was Bob Marley and The Wailing Wailers, a group destined for reggae superstardom.

Marley was born in Rhoden Hall. St. Ann in northern Jamaica

on February 6, 1945. Marley truly was the spokesman for Rasta and reggae, and before his life would be prematurely ended on May 11, 1981 from the onslaught of brain and lung cancer, he would legitimize reggae as a musical genre; he would enlighten more than a few souls. His discography reads like a step-by-step definition of the words "reggae music." From the sweet, soothing love songs and 'skanks' of Kaya to the sheer, raw energy of the tworecord Babylon By Bus, to the seething political awareness exhibited in Survival, and the inspiring religiousness of Exodus, Marley symbolized all the altruistic realism of Rastafarianism.

The sounds of Marley's music were not only highly listenable, but also highly meaningful, Marley said it best in his own prophetic style, "Many people think reggae music will end soon. But this music is Rasta music and therefore has no end."

Although Marley would not live to see it come true, his prophetic insight was accurate. Reggae has grown to manifest itself today in the new and emerging sub-forms of the music. Witness today the continued success of such mainstream reggae bands as Third World, Steel Pulse, Rita Marley, Marley's widow, Jimmy Cliff, and Black Uhuru. These bands have carried on Marley's spirit, holding the same ideals of reggae music as their guide and producing some of the finest reggae sounds to date. In addition, its influence has rubbed off on other emerging sub-forms of reggae and some already established popular music stars, like The Police, Frank Zappa, and Julian Lennon.

Yellowman, a relative newcomer to the popular reggae scene is also helping keep Marley's portent true, doing his distinctive reggae-backed raps, known as dubs. Yellowman, and others in this newer genre of

reggae are called DJs, referring to the heavy use of vocals on the DJ tracks. Michigan and Smiley, a Washington-based duet are also a prime example of this newest reggae subform.

Along with the DJ movement. other prominent and emerging reggae-oriented sub-forms are soca, juju, TwoTone, African pop, and ska. These sub-forms are as diverse as their origins, but possess the musical elements of reggae: the rolling bass lines, the skanking guitars. They are culturally altered forms of the same musical basket.

Among the most growing sub-forms is TwoTone music, which is actually making a comeback from its success in the 1970s. This gave rise to such classic bands as The English Beat (now defunct in fayor of the more commercial band called General Public), The Specials, Madness, and, more recently The Untouch-

Perhaps it will be the Untouchables, who had their greatest commercial success this year with their first U.S. release "Wild Child' followed by a spot opening for UB40 on their latest tour. The high-energy and danceability of TwoTone makes it the ultimate soundtrack for parties, and creates exciting live club shows. It a highly ska-oriented reggae form which bases its name on the bi-racial nature of most of the big. TwoTone bands.

Juju is a form of music emanating from Africa and the various tribes there. King Sunny Ade leads this form as the biggest artist to release this form of music America. Last week King Sunny Ade lost his Island label contract when sales figures proved too low-a sign that juju may not have the drawing power of reggae.

There may be one man in this sub-genre of African pop capable of living up to this vast promise. Mutabaruka is his name, hailing from the African territory of

Angola, and his African pop records "Outcry" and "Check It" (two releases available as imports) are must-hear affairs. His music is thick and bass-oriented with equal time on both records for types of rap.

His raps are traditional in that they strike some type of protest note, but Mutabaruka's thick African dialect is a wonder to hear in its own right. African pop such as Mutabaruka's tends to be less rhythmically diverse than juju, but equally as political. Watch for Mutabaruka in the local clubs.

Dub is a reggae form which is characteristically very highly produced. A dub is essentially a phasing out of several tracks in favor of one. This one remaining track (bass, drum, guitar, keyboard, etc ...) is presented in variations until it is phased out in favor of a different track. This mechanized process, is done by synthesizer. Lately UB40 have had their hands on the dub market in their bid to break away from the underground TwoTone band they used to be in their heyday. The Dub Syndicate (with the amazing Style Scott on the drum) is an up-and-comer.

If ska soca, juju; TwoTone, and African pop seems too much to remember for any legitimate musical genre, remember what Marley prophetically and defiantly suggested: "Music carry you to other dimensions that many people don't understand."



UB40 performing at the Smith Center earlier this year.







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Arts and Music

Boston's own Del Fuegos keep that rock 'n' roll spirit alive

by Keith Wasserman and Dion Nissenbaum

When R & B revivalist George Thorogood filled in for Tears for Fears at Live Aid, not knowing who they were, he asked what kind of music the English pop group played. Someone re-sponded, "They're into primal music, George." Thorogood, a quick-witted, cigar smoking, inspirational truth-teller quipped back, "Well, so am I."

Like Thorogood, who's Maverick album has been on the charts for close to a year, the rock 'n' roll roots-based band appears to be making a posthumous comeback. Groups like Lone Justice, Jason and the Scorchers, The Blasters, Stevie Ray Vaughan and The Stray Cats have made their marks recently by holding to musical traditions established around the time of Elvis' big

During the '70s, now famous rockers like Bruce Springsteen.

Tom Petty, and Bob Seger hedged their way into the limelight by synthesizing many of the same musical, lyrical and attitudinal stances of rock 'n' roll's first fifteen years. Pete Townshend, leader of The Who and visionary philosopher of rock, once said that great rock 'n' roll songs must have some sense of tradition. That somehow, they should connect with the vast reservoir of rock 'n' foll archetypes. Just listen to the endless stream of "Louie Louie" rip-offs (i.e. "I Can't Explain," "You Really Got Me," "Clash City Rockers(').

Recently, a nervy young band from Boston called The Del Fuegos has garnered a significant amount of attention. Because they fit the 'garageland,' rock 'n' roll band mold, replete with harddriving guitar chops and radio station, brown-sugared hooks, the Del Fuegos have caught the ears of successful rockers like Maria McKee from Lone Justice and Tom Petty and Bruce Springsteen, who jammed with them for a few

songs on one of their recent tour

But who are these guys? Does a Miller Beer commercial ring a bell? How about the one shot on the streets of Boston? -This is the same band-the group that sings the ad jingle, "Miller's made the American way," not-so-good vocals.

So the guy (lead singer and songwriter Dan Zanes) sounds more like a cow stuck in a fence. than Bob Dylan or Thorogood. The Del Fuegos are definitely made the American way.

The Del Fuegos happen to be emerging in the right place at the right time. In 1983, the band played in a small, smoke-filled Boston club and was seen by a Slash record executive. The Fuegos, at the time a trio, underwent a personnel change: Guitarist Dan Zanes and bassist Tom Lloyd added Dan's younger brother Warren and drummer Steve Morell inexplicably left the band before the group was scheduled to head for California. In Steve's place came Brent "Woody" Giessmann who fits in with the Fuegos' sound perfectly

After a van crash in the Midwest left the Del Fuegos with no transportation and no equipment, Boston bands held a fund raiser to buy new equipment for the group. Through this gesture, the Fuegos were able to get to L.A. and record The Longest Day, a fairly good representation of the band's talent with added keyboards from producer Mitchell Froom. The album, however, did not propel the band to

Boston, Mass., their second and latest album, has brought cries of "They've sold out!" from countless critics and rock and roll

The first track "Don't Run Wild" does little to contradict this

statement. Slick production from Mitchell Froom and the addition of James Ralston (guitarist for Tina Turner's band) add a highly commercial sound to this basic rock 'n' roll band. The song, perhaps destined to be their hit is unmistakably filled with Ralston's guitar that suggests that the band has bent their sound to reach a wider audience

Despite Ralston's predomi-nance on the album, the Fuegos are still able to hang onto their own sound. Dan Zanes' voice is more brash than Dylan's but it still holds an unproduceable quality, and bassist Tom Lloyd's voice on backing vocals is not much better. For example, the Alright," has the same polished sound but with Dan's and Tom's brash vocals, the song becomes less commercial and more Fuegos-like.

"Night on the Town," with Froom playing organ, is as close to an homage to Tom Petty as you can get. If the jacket didn't credit the song to Dan and Warren Zanes one might think Petty had done the same thing for the Del Fuegos that he did for Lone Justice (i.e. write their hit "Ways to be Wicked").

"Sound of Our Town" is a glowing tribute to Boston, their hometown. Again Dan Zanes's distinctive vocals counteract the addition of Ralston slick guitar. His voice truly represents the working class spirit of America.

Lyrically, they express their blue collar persona. "Hold Us Down" reads, "These are not easy times/Everybody's pushing to the front of the line/C'mon man leave us be/Can't you see we're trying for a little piece of mind/All around we've got people trying to hold us down.

Boston, Mass., despite its minor faults, shows a band with a lot of promise. With their second album, the Fuegos have held to their basic ideal: "Rock 'n' roll is not pretty." To the Fuegos, rock is hard, raw and most of all; fun.





Raising the question of art's purpose in a vast public

by Merv Keizer

The continuing debate between art, commerce and the public's acknowledgement of great artists, is being played out at the Renoir show in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Art critics and pundits have weighed in with their revisionist opinions, ranging from dazzling to. mediocre; yet, overshadowing the appreciation of the show is the overwhelming amount of copy devoted to defining art's purpose in a vast public.

Writer John Updike began his New Republic review of the show by discussing the problem of these "megashows." This is not the first time this argument has been unleashed on the public. Writer and art critic Calvin Tompkins discussed it last year in the New Yorker and The New York Times devoted a Sunday entertainment front page to the problem. The exhibit of Van Gogh at Arles at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York raised the same question. As the spectacle of art grows more public, how do you balance the rights of those who want to see it with the privacy necessary to truly experience art?

Putting criticism of the show aside, this becomes an argument that has growing importance in a world where art and commerce must coexist. None other than columnist George Will, whose pomposity is matched only by his penchant for borrowing other writers' ideas, wrote in a recent issue of Newsweek, "People are trying to call forth art with cash. But art is not a commodity like pretzels." Will was not commenting on the "megashow" phenomenon but on the growing boom of publicly commissioned art and the acceptance of some of these post-minimalist works by the general public. This ties in subtly to the same question.

With art becoming a boom industry of the upwardly mobile, both of these ques-tions become increasingly valid ones to ask. Despite Will's contention that art is not a commodity, museum directors will tell you that shows like the Renoir, Van Gogh or

Picasso retrospective at the Met are money makers and publicity generators for the museum and the art community. Try to tell the art thieves who boosted \$12.5 million worth of paintings from a Paris museum that art is not a commodity.

Nevertheless, the debate rages. Clearly, art is not meant to be considered as just a commodity. But neither is it meant to be a stale object hung on a wall, the subject of cocktail chatter. The idea one gets from these articles that assail the current "megashow" phenomenon and postminimalism art's acceptance is that somewhere in this vast universe there is an absolute truth about art.

It seems easy to decry the multitude of people who come to see these shows because more than likely their appearances at the show are used as bragging rights for soirees. But if shows of this magnitude can give one person a perspective that he never before envisioned, then it's worth it.

Art elitism, like the jazz snobbery of those who believe that Bix Beiderbecke's

death ended jazz, holds no place in a community trying to enrich itself with art. Updike does make good points on the commercialization of Renoir. After all, Renoir bumper stickers are a bit much. But the sly condescension of many of these articles betray an elitism, both intellectual and economic

With modern artists attempting to stretch the parameters of what constitutes art, definition grows elusive. Will is correct in assessing the notion that money does, to a degree, bastardize art. But he incorrectly assesses the blame to artists. The late author John Gardner stressed that the motivation of anyone's art was secondary to its end result.

If the end result of "megashows" and Christo's experiments in wrapping French bridges in fabric bring a response, emotional or intellectual, to even the smallest minority of people, art will have served its

AIDS scare threatens homosexual groups

tionally-charged fire," he says.

Lovell, however, notes the uproar dissipated after state health officials held a press conference in Fayetteville and branded the anti-gay rhetoric false and ir-

responsible.
"That took a lot of the arguments away from the anti-gay crowd," Lovell says.

AIDS fears apparently also prompted onlookers at a University of Texas parade last spring to verbally assault and pelt gay marchers with beer bottles, rocks and garbage.

"The violence was justified," a liberal arts major subsequently wrote to the UT student newspaper. "At least greeks give aid to the community instead of AIDS.'

But Keeling ultimately hopes college officials can repeat their recent success in calming fears about herpes

"At one time," he says, "people thought herpes was the end of the world.

'But if it appears that (AIDS) is seeping into the heterosexual population, then we're going to see some real problems on college campuses," predicts Dr. Kevin Patrick, director of the student health center at San Diego State.

Additionally, students living in close dorm quarters may be more frightened of catching the disease.

Decisions about letting AIDS victims live in dorms should be made on a case-by-case basis, members of the task force Keeling heads said in a preliminary statement issued last month.

There's no need to isolate afflicted teachers, either. There is no medical reason to keep professors with AIDS from teaching classes, San Diego State's Patrick

Keeling declines to identify

schools where officials learned they had students, faculty or staff either had or had been exposed to the AIDS virus. Between five and 20 percent of those who test positive for the virus later develop the disease.

But a University of Colorado student was diagnosed as having > 1983. Keller died last summer

AIDS several years ago. The victim soon thereafter was unable to attend classes, and died some 20 to 22 months later:

San Diego State literature professor Carl Keller was allowed to continue teaching after university officials learned he had AIDS in

An Illinois State administrator with AIDS died in September, prompting concern among staffers in the admissions office where he'd worked. ISU held an AIDS seminar for them, noting it is highly improbable any of them contracted the disease from the

Lab updates equipment

by Geoff Brown

The GW Language Lab recently acquired state-of-the-art video and audio equipment in an effort to meet the demands of an increasingly technologicallyadvanced student body, according to the Lab's director.

Video terminals and tape players capable of playing all foreign-made video tapes, a color video camera and editing equipment have all been purchased to update the lab. Lab hours have been expanded to 65 hours per week and next semester they will be extended to twelve hours every day to meet an expected increase in use of the lab

"Students today are more accustomed and willing to use mod-ern technology," said Lab Director Brigitte Charlotteaux. "Future students will be more sophisticated and we have to be ready to meet their needs and expectations."

At the moment, some of the language faculties at GW are making use of the new equipment. The Slavic Department is preparing film clips to aid students in lab work and members of the French Portuguese faculties are making use of the video and audio recording equipment to enhance the content of their labs.

Use of the new lab resources will not be limited to students registered in language classes. Any student will be able to use the lab after payment of the \$30 lab fee. Tower Records rents foreign films playable on the lab machines and the lab library currently has many audio tapes in different languages available.

Teachers are "urged to make use of the new resources," said Charlotteaux.

Charlotteaux, who has taught in the French departments at the University of Hawaii and at Georgetown University, said that both schools have been using modern technology in their lab programs and that students have been able to learn languages more proficiently with advanced video. and audio teaching methods. She is very optimistic about what the new equipment will mean to GW's language programs. According to Charlotteaux, "GW has the capability to be more advanced [than he other schools].

Gube to ask University for more study space

GW Student Association President Ira Gubernick said he will ask the University to keep a campus building open 24 hours a day during finals week and expand library hours during midterms next semester, in an effort to give students more study time.

"I always find a lack of study space during finals,' said Gubernick. "I can't understand how a university of our stature can't find enough study space for its students when it is in its power to do so We have facilities for it, we have the security for it and we have student demand for it.

Gubernick said two buildings on campus are ideal for use as an all-day study hall. "It would either be Gelman Library or Stuart Hall," said Gubernick. "The only reason I pick Stuart Hall is that it has a vending area on the ground

Gubernick said the plan is only in the proposal stage. "So far, all we've done on that is mention it to [Vice President for Academic Affairs] Dr. Roderick French," Gubernick

But, Gubernick said he thinks the proposal will be adopted. "It's a very modest request," he said. "I can see something being done as early as this semester. I can't see any reason why we can't have it

There is also a proposal to have library hours expanded during midterms

'Presently, no studying can take place past 11:30 p.m. even though the library officially closes at 12:00 a.m.," said Gubernick. He added, "11:30 p.m. is far too early for a library to close at a major University."

-Scott Smith



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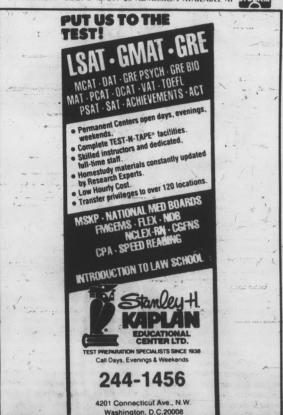
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Science Update

A stitch in time

by Paul T. Bobnak

It had started quite normally. On October 26, several dozen passengers boarded Amtrak's 'Night Owl'' Train 166 which left Union Station at 10:30 p.m. on its run to Boston. But things were clearly not normal when, at 2:12 a.m., the train stopped in its tracks at Metro Park, NJ. Why would the train stop here, only 23 miles southwest of New York City, for almost an hour? 'After Trenton—next stop, the Twilight Zone,'' joked Amtrak's R. Clifford Black. Fortunately, there was a reason for this seemingly

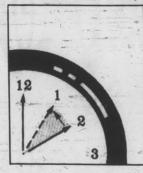
'After Trenton: Next stop, the Twilight Zone'.

bizarre occurence. The train stopped so that the clock, which had been set back from 2-a.m., Daylight Saving Time (DST) to 1 a.m. Standard Time (ST), would catch up with the printed schedule.

It seems that Amtrak has been doing this sort of thing since it went into business in 1971. Forty-five Amtrak trains across the country stopped for periods of up to an hour that night. And while some passengers complained about these strange goings-on, it is interesting to note that the railroad industry is given credit for the adoption of standard time in the United States.

In the 19th century, each city would determine the local time on the basis of the passage of the sun across the meridian (measured in degrees of longitude). A train station in Scranton, PA, for example, may have displayed three clocks: one set to Philadelphia time, another to Erie time, and yet another to local Naturally, this caused a great deal of confusion and chaos. On November 18, 1883, the railroad companies instituted a plan which split the nation into four time zones. Each zone began roughly 15 degrees of longitude west of where the previous zone began, with the clocks being set 1 hour behind

While things quieted down after that, it became apparent to some people that setting a clock ahead by an hour during the summer months could prove advantageous, since people would otherwise tend to sleep through a few hours of daylight. Although Benjamin Franklin spoke of such a system, it was up to an Englishman to propose and campaign for adoption of a plan



"Falling back" to aid America's farmers. A Daylight Savings Time ritual since 1919.

for daylight saving time. William Willett (1857-1915) did just that in his 1907 book "Waste of Delight." (Mr. Willett obviously enjoyed a good pun.) By the time Parliament adopted a DST plan in 1916, Germany had already begun one in order to conserve fuel for the war.

There was no interest in DST in the United States until March 19, 1918, when Congress passed the Standard Time Act, which authorized the Interstate Commerce Commsission (ICC) to establish legally time zones. More importantly, this allowed the ICC to institute DST, beginning on the last Sunday in March and ending on the last Sunday in October. While intended as a fuel-saving measure, DST was opposed by farmers, who had to readjust their schedules. In 1919, Congress re-pealed DST, but this was vetoed by President Woodrow Wilson on August 16 of that year. Three days later, an angry House of Representatives overrode the veto with the Senate quickly following

Although DST was dead, some cities and states continued to use it. And, nation-wide DST returned in World War 2. This time around, it was in effect from February 1942 to October 1945 Unlike the situation in the 1920s, the aftermath of this war saw a great deal of interest in DST. By 1966, all or parts of some 36 states had DST. But confusion reigned, since parts of some states had it while others did not. In response to this, President Lyndon Johnson signed the Uniform Time Act into law on April 13, 1966, mandating that DST run from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October.

In 1973, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) boycotted the United States, engulfing the nation in an "energy crisis." President Richard Nixon urged the return of year-round DST, as an energy-saving measure. On December 15, he signed a bill doing just that, for a period of two years. These emergency actions ran into opposition, however. Parents were worried about the increased potential of car accidents involving children on their way to school. Farmers did not want to readjust their schedules. Critics also pointed out that the projected energy savings of 95,000

Space Telescope and a glimpse of the past

by Christopher Cuddy

It has been called "astronomy's most eagerly awaited new tool." With it, mankind will soon be offered a glimpse of outer space never before possible. Space travel has made practical extended experimentation outside the Earth's physical constraints. The Space Telescope will take advantage of the purity of space offering a view to nearly the edge of the universe and, perhaps, the beginning of time.

The NASA Hubble Space Telescope is a complete 43-foot long orbiting observatory to be placed in orbit by the Space Shuttle. This vantage point in space is unburdened by atmospheric conditions which greatly hinder the view of ground-based telescopes. When launched next August, it will look 14 billion light years into the past with 10 times better clarity, refining and perhaps redefining the cosmological model. Like all technological leaps, it will undoubtedly lead to dramatic and significant scientific discoveries.

The telescope represents years of refinement and technological breakthroughs in its enormous complexity and in meeting-such demanding microtolerances. Its requirements were nearer to perfection than Earth-based telescopes had ever approached. In conformity of surface shape, in finish and reflectivity, the telescope's 94-inch primary mirror has achieved levels of near perfection. Additionally, the space telescope may be pointed with a degree of accuracy previously inconceivable for a freeflying instrument-within a mere 0.007 seconds of arc (3 millionths of a degree).

The telescope will be placed in an orbit 300 miles above the Earth where it will be deployed much like previous satellites. It will extend its own array of solar power panels and antennas, allowing it to remain in space for extended periods of time. Its guidance system is capable of maintaining its focusing precision for six obits around the Earth. At the Shuttle's cruising speed of 90 orbits per hour, this allows near absolute accuracy for almost a

quarter of an hour before readjustment is needed. The telescope's extreme sensitivity and proximity to Earth allows images of the planet only when it is hidden by the Moon's shadow.

The telescope perceives both the visible and ultra-violet light of space and converts them into digital signals to be transmitted to Earth for processing and analysis. Light enters an aperture through an open door and travels to the concave primary mirror where it is reflected to a smaller convex secondary mirror. This light is focused back through a hole in the primary mirror to the focal plane where it is converted for transmission. The telescope will operate two cameras, two spectrographs and a photometer for a wide range of application analysis. It will produce images previously unseen and contains several backup systems to insure no opportunities are missed

The development of such a precision prototype has not been without great expense. However, the telescope's 1 billion dollar pricetag is expected to yield incalculable results.

Man's scope of view from Earth with an unaided eye is limited to 2 million light years. Earth-based telescopes currently exhance this view to 2 billion light years. However, both views are drastically reduced by the Earth's atmosphere which is laden with water vapor and particulate mater. The Space Telescope transcends this restriction by literally rising above the atmospheric filter. Consequently, its view will near 14 billion light years—expanding the observable universe by 350 times.

The possible discoveries from such a tremendous leap are as limitless as space itself. The telescope will provide not only more accurate views of existing objects; it will look back in history as well. Major events in our universe may be witnessed leading to the origin of the universe itself. Such a discovery could settle the dispute as old as mankind by proving or disproving the "Big Bang" and other theories.

The Space Telescope has posed many other challenges in optical

Limit of Space Telescope (14 billionlyrs.)

Limit of Space Telescope (14 billionlyrs.)

Limit of Space Telescope (14 billionlyrs.)

'Expanding the observable image by 350 times.'

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design, structural tolerances, thermal control, stray light rejection and ultra-fine visual guidance. Each solution has been a breakthrough in its own right and each will continue to the advancement of space astronomy.

barrels a year would never be realized. On October 5, 1975, President Gerald Ford signed a bill which re-instated ST from November through February (now through April).

Today, a wind of change seems to be blowing across the land and down the halls of Congress. Business groups have asked Congress to extend DST. James C. Benfield, executive director of the Daylight Saving Time Coalition, a group representing 8,300 businesses, recently stated that "at a time when the administration and Congress are desperately trying to

find ways to help the economy, we feel solutions as simple as this one should be adopted immediately." On October 22 of this year, the House passed a bill which would start DST on the first Sunday in April and end it on the first Sunday in November. The consensus is that the bill has a good chance of becoming law. This is due not only to the efforts of business groups, but also to the fact that the bill would not extend DST as much as other proposals would. Consequently, there is less opposition from farmers and other groups.

While the debate as to the merits of DST continues, it is safe to say that it will be with us for a long time to come. The routine of 'spring forward, fall back" has become ingrained in our lives. We stay up later in the fall, and go to bed early in the spring. And the setting back of our watches and clocks gives us the chance to do something we should all cherish: reliving an hour of our lives, possibly for the better. Not only can we work an hour extra, but we can be the world's fastest readers. It's either that, or sleep an extra PROGRAM BOARD AND SPIA PRESENT:

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BOTH EVENTS FREE

Gumby expresses creator's alter ego

by Terri D'Arrigo

"Gumby is an honest expression of my pysche," said Art Clokey, the creator of the little green man during his presentation at the Marvin Center last week. "It is scary when I see the films and I say 'Hey that's me up

Last Wednesday, Clokey said at the time he created Gumby and pony pal Pokey that he had no interest in clay animations as a career. Instead, he wanted to demonstrate the kinetic properties of clay in film. In 1956, he made "Gumbasia," which was one of five films shown during his presentation, is a comglomeration of figures bearing no resemblance to Gumby. He was called upon by Metro Goldwyn Mayer producer Sam Engels, whose son Clokey was tutoring in film studies at the time, to do an inexpensive pilot featuring simple clay figurines.

Then, Gumby was born

Another Clokey creation includes Davey and Goliath, a boy-dog team whose misadventures managed to entertain and teach kids at the same time. "I was trying to teach them [the industry] that you can deliver a message through entertainment alone and that you don't have to

So, Why does Gumby look like Gumby?

"Necessity is the mother of invention," said Clokey. "It was partly a matter of economy because the budget was so tight. It was partly my subconscious. And the bump? He said, "I didn't want Gumby to be purely a phallic symbol.'

Clokey attributed his success in the film business partly to three key factors. First, he said the film industry was very lenient. "It was a very creative enterprise. You never had executives looking over your shoulders telling you how to create." The second factor was his two children. He said that his characters grew out of his love for his kids. Clokey said, "... If my kids liked it, it was put right into

Finally, he said, "Gumby is a symbol of love, from the hippies of the '60's to the punk rockers of the '80's. He's almost altruistic."

Clokey said that the next Gumby project is a feature film that is expected to to be released in mid-1986, coinciding with Gumby's 30th birthday. He said the production for the film would take at least nine months since it takes approximately 8 hours to film 10 to 30 seconds of Gumby,



Gumby (left) played to a less-than-packed crowd (right) in the Marvin Center Ballroom Wednesday night: The man behind the Gumby suit is believed to be Program Board Chairman Frank Farricker, a man whose party is still waiting to happen.

depending on the complexity of the characters' movements. In this ilm, Gumby will be dating one of his rock band's groupies.

The presentation, which was sponsored by the Program Board, was attended by approximately 60

The event was the subject of controversy about two weeks ago when it was reported in The GW Hatchet that the Program Board had allocated \$2,000 for the event after cutting in half co-sponsorship funding for this year's Political Awareness Week.

The College Democrats, who are organizing and co-sponsoring the event, had asked the PB for \$900 to help finance the event, which brings bi-partisan political debate to the GW campus

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M.C. BALLROOM



GW's Fimiani ejected; defender out a game

SOCCER, from p, 20

nials were also forced, by NCAA rules, to play the game with only 10 men. The Explorers played with 11. This is when LaSafle picked up the slack and helped GW score its only goal of the

-At 59:13, Colonial John Menditto pressured Explorer fullback Jim Boyer into passing the ball back into the hands of his goalie, Mark Melvin. The ball never got there, though, as it sailed over Melvin's head and trickled into the Explorer net to give GW a 1-0 lead-all the scoring it needed for the rest of the game. The contest ended 1-0 but this was not before another altercation at 79:07 left

the Explorers with an ejected player of their own.

With the exception of the officiating, Vechionne left Satur-day's contest happy. "I'm very pleased with how the playershandled playing a man down for three quarters of the game," said Vecchione. "They worked very hard together to create the goal."

Vecchione had a right to be pleased. Despite being a man down for most of the contest, GW dominated all aspects of the game, "We controlled play all over the field," Vecchione said.

The victory left GW with an 8-7-1 record, the first time in 10 games that GW has surfaced

Dickler clubs his way to top as Colonial golfer and student

Recently, senior Ken Dickler and his teammates traveled to Rutgers Universuty to compete in the Atlantic 10 Golf Championship. The GW squad did not bring home the Conference crown but did the next best thing. For the second time in the history of the conference, the Colonials finished second, behind champion Temple University Dickler shot rounds of 76-75-151, good for third-place in the tournament, four strokes behind Goeff Sisk, Temple's individual medalist.

College golf is certainly not one of the glamour sports on most campuses, and GW's golf team might be one of its best kept secrets. So, why does a young man such as Dickler devote so much time to it and make the rest of his college experience that much

"I do it for the fun of it," said Dickler. "It is like a hobby for me. I love to play the game and travel around the country seeing different areas and meeting different people."

When Dickler described what it is like to be a student-golfer, one has to wonder if it is really worthwhile. He said the biggest problem he faces is "time" or lack thereof.

'When you go away for four days to play in Invitational tournaments, you just can't do schoolwork too. Most students get their classwork done on the weekends. And when you cannot do it for three straight days, you have last week's work to catch up on and next week's work to prepare for, and during mid-terms, it's crazy. Just last week, I had to study the night before for four straight tests, and you can't keep your GPA [currently 3.2] up doing that. It's really impossible. There just isn't enough time in the day to study and play golf," said.

"If we go away two weekends in a row, it really gets rough because we've played eight out of 14 days." Dickler said.

Unlike many schools, which have campus golf courses, GW, located in a major city, does not According to Dicker, there are advantages and disadvantages to this.

"When we practice, we usually go out to Norbeck Country Club [about a 45-minute drive] where our coach Vern Caswell is the Pro. When we go out to Norbeck, it is usually a seven-hour ordeal. We'll leave campus about 1 p.m. and return around 8 p.m. After playing 18 holes and then working with coach Caswell at the practice tee on weaknesses in our game, you're pretty tired when you get back to campus. It puts a lot of pressure on you during the week. Not only are you going to classes in the morning, practicing in the afternoon, but you're forced to stay up late all the time just trying to catch up," Dickler said.

Dickler added, "The advantages as I see them are that because we don't have our own campus course, you aren't required to practice everyday as you are at schools with their own courses.

He said he has seen a lot of improvement in the golf program in his last four years at GW and the hiring of Caswell, who is able to devote more time to the program than his predecessor, there will be more. Also, the University has made more scholarship aid available to golfers, and the scheduling of more tournaments has added to the program.

The improvement was probably best evidenced by the team's performance in the Atlantic 10 Championships where the Colonials beat out Penn State and Rutgers, both of whom have their own campus

Sports brief

The GW women's basketball season will open Nov., 22 when the host Colonials defend their title in the GW/Washington Times tournament

The Colonials boast returning lettermen senior Kelly Ballentine and junior Kas Allen. Last season, Ballentine averaged 12.2 points per game. Allen, on the other hand, averaged 22.4 points and 10.2 rebounds a game in her freshman year. In 1983-84, she earned Atlantic 10 Rookie of the Year honors. Allen sustained a back injury last season and was redshirted

Sullivan pleased with play of Colonials

VOLLEYBALL, from p. 20

two games, 4-15 and 6-15. But the Colonials rallied to take the final three games, 15-8, 15-4, and 15-3, to win the match, Knox (12 kills, six blocks) and McWhirter (11 kills) again led the attack, assisted by Karen Thomas (11 kills, three blocks) and Tracy Roberts (seven kills and a remarkable .636 hitting percentage). Roberts also scored four service aces, while McWhirter added three.

In its final match at Rhode Island against Providence, the Colonials once again found themselves down 2-0 (5-15 and 4-15). GW came back to win the

and 15-4. McWhirter and Knox reached new heights with 16 and 15 kills, respectively. "They just refused to lose," Sullivan said.

The coach was very optimistic about the team's future after those two matches, despite the drop to fourth seed. "Playing three matches of this caliber within 24 hours and beating two good teams is a tribute to the team's determination and conditioning. We're on our way back up now," she promised.

This weekend GW will attempt to win the Coca-Cola Classic for the second straight year. Its opponents will be the University of Maryland and the University of

Real or fake, 'Main Event' a hit to this avid fan

Professional wrestling has, of late, become an unbelievably rising sensation in this country. More fans and more television stations have been flocking to wrestling arenas to be in on the excitement.

Of course, I cannot ignore those who ask "Is it real or fake?" My answer: a vague "Yes it is." In my opinion, the best wrestling fan is not someone who believes wrestling is real, but in fact is someone who does not care, and just goes to have a good time. Few will argue that one cannot have a good time at a pro wrestling match.

Last Saturday night, many such enthusiasts tuned into NBC for the latest installment of Saturday Night's Main Event, a new wrestling show that replaces Saturday Night Live once a month. Saturday's show combined main event matches with Halloween antics, which made the participants look foolish, but enabled them

In the matches, held in Hershey, Penn., Terry Funk defeated Junk Yard Dog (JYD) by clobbering him over the head with Funk's manager, Jimmy Hart's megaphone. Funk then attempted to "brand" JYD with the branding iron he

Wark Engel

carried with him, a leat he had greamed of doing. JYD, however, blocked Funk's attempt and threw him out of the ring. JYD proceeded to grab Hart, decked him, then pulled down his pants and branded his behind on nationwide TV. Hart had everything coming to him, and I for one was glad to see him finally get it.

The titan-tag-team match between Hull Hogan & Andre The Giant and Big John Studd & King Kong Bundy followed. Studd and Bundy rely mainly on their size to beat smaller opponents. Against opponents of equal size, Studd & Bundy never had a chance. They failed to double-team Hulk or Andre successfully, and were eventually disqualified for unsuccessfully trying to tie Andre to the ropes:

Tito Santana then took on Randy "Macho Man" Savage in an Intercontinental title defense. Santana, who normally lacks the devastating moves, has been like a house of fire lately, and was pushed to the limit by Savage. The match ended when Savage bailed out for a breather, Santana followed him, and both men were counted out. People may hate Savage, but even Vince McMahon has only kind words for his manager Elizabeth (I think he has a secret crush on her

The card was capped off with Ricky

in a Kung-Fu/wrestling match, both of which each man is adept.

Scattered between the matches were antics from the wrestlers' Halloween Party. Ridiculous costumes abounded, such as Lou Albano dressed as Julius Ceaser (complete with size 75 toga). Albano beat King Kong Bundy in a pie-eating contest (who'd have predicted anything else?) while Bobby Heenan beat Cousin Junior in a pumpkin-bobbing contest. The good guys beat the bad guys in a pumpkin-passing relay race, despite Rowdy Roddy Piper's attempts to cheat.

All in all, it was a program worth staying up for, and I wait with eager anticipation for the next SNME, most probably to air on Nov. 30

Mark "Samson" Engel hails from Steamboat making quick work of Mr. Fuji Asbury Park, N.J. at 130 pounds.

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Sports

Colonials edge LaSalle, 1-0; Explorers aid in GW goal

by Lew Klessel

The GW men's soccer team edged host LaSalle University, 1-0, Saturday in a game that featured all the ingredients of a Saturday morning cartoon show.

First, a Colonial was ejected from the game. Then, despite playing with a man less than the Explorers, GW went ahead 1-0 on costly Explorer mistake as LaSalle scored the winning goal for the Colonials. As if this was ejected, this time from the Ex-

From the outset, the two squads found themselves at each others throats in a heated battle. Tem pers flared at the 36:33 mark of the contest. Colonial Joe Fimiani and an Explorer player exchanged blows. And before the dust had settled, Fimiani found himself presented with a red card which translates into an automatic ejection from the game. Fimiani, in

not enough, another player was accordance with NCAA regulations, is ineligible to play in the team's next game. The Explorer was given a yellow card and allowed to stay in the game.

GW Head Coach Tony Vecchione was not happy with the decision. "The officiating was disgraceful," Vecchione commented after the contest.

As if losing the services of its standout defender for this game was not bad enough, the Colo-

(See SOCCER, p. 18)

Spikers end road trip 2-1 with impressive comeback victories

by Tom Scarlett

After being swept Friday by host and conference rival University of Rhode Island, the GW women's volleyball team rebounded with two dramatic, come-from-behind victories against Cleveland State University and Providence College

"It was our best weekend of volleyball so far this season," said Sullivan.

However, Friday's loss was a tough one. It dropped the Colonials to fourth seed in the Atlantic

and University of West Virginia, The final scores in the Rhode Island loss were 8-15, 13-15, and 7-15. Obscured by the defeat were good performances by Michelle Knox (11 kills, three blocks), Anna McWhirter (seven kills) and Corinne Hensley (24 assists). GW's conference record now stands at 2-3.

Saturday's match against Cleveland State, also at the home court of Rhode Island, seemed to be heading for a similar conclusion. GW lost the first

(See VOLLEYBALE, p. 18)



GW's Crystal Aldefer attempts a kill in a match earlier this season.

grapplers open

by Rich Katz

If the GW wrestling team's performance in its opening competition in the York Tournament last weekend is any indication of things to come, a permanent smile could be affixed to the face of Colonial coach Jim Rota.

"I was very pleased with our wrestling," Rota said, "and I am optimistic about us as a dual meet

The Colonials produced nine grapplers who reached the final round of the 11-team competition. Five finished as champions in their weight class, four finished as runner-ups and one placed third

GW entered the contest with a low 13 wrestlers. Shippensburg State University entered 32

wrestlers and West Chester University entered 25 wrestlers. Team scores were not kept but Rota noted that it would have been a close race for first place honors between GW and Shippensburg State. The Colonials finished with the best percentage of championship-bound wrestlers.

Senior Bill Marshall (130 pounds), senior Scott Egelston (150 pounds), freshman Todd Evans (170 pounds), and junior Chris Peterson (180 pounds) each captured top honors in their re-

spective weight classes.

Junior Mike Nero (135) pounds), senior Joe Conklin (145 pounds), sophomore Joe Mannix (155 pounds), sophomore Jim Refelt (195 pounds) and freshman Doug Van Oiste (heavyweight) each finished as runner-ups in reaching the championship round, but losing there.

Freshman Eric Ritari (125 pounds) ended in third place in his weight class

With the loss of last year's national champion Wade Hughes to graduation, the Colonials lost a consummate grappler who won over 90 percent of his matches. Last weekend, GW freshmen admirably filled four positions that were vacant last year

"We can make up for the loss of Wade in terms of a more complete lineup. Although we don't have one individual we can count on for five or six points, this year we have all ten positions filled, saving points in that re gard," Rota said.

Rota remained high on GW's freshmen grapplers."We can

never replace an All-American," said Rota, "But we might indeed have a future All-American in this freshman class. They can make an immediate impact because they are all fine athletes."

The departure of Hughes allows Marshall to make a name for himself. In three years the GW tri-captain has amassed over 90 victories but has been in the shadow of his predecessor, Hughes.

Mannix, another tri-captain, is coming off an impressive freshman year. According to Rora, he has a good chance at qualifying for the nationals.

GW's third captain Steve Herrlein, however, will be redshirted for the 1985-86 season

nmers trounced

by Mike Maynard

Both the GW men's and women's swimming teams opened their seasons by losing to: nationally-ranked Penn State University Saturday at the Smith Center.

Despite the losses, both coaches are optimistic about the quality of their swimmers and swimming programs.

The women's team lost to a much stronger Penn State team, 80-41. The Colonials women's swimming coach Pam Mauro said the smaller GW team was no match for the 28 swimmers from Penn State.

The GW women, however, were successful iin several events. The top GW swimmers won ttheir respective events. Debbie Stone, a standout for the team according to coach Mauro, won the 200 and 500 yard freestyle events.

Stone was also a contributor to GW's 200-yard freestyle relay victory. The winning team was composed of Kathy Condit, Jeanette Keofoed, Stone, and Claire Baikauskus.

Liz Wilson won the 200-yard breaststroke, rounding out GW's four victories. Mauro says Wilson "never gets the credit she's due but she's an outstanding swimmer." Wilson placed in the top eight in the Eastern Regionals last vear

Depsite losing to the Nittany Lions (70-43), the men's team fared better. GW-Head Coach Carl Cox said he would rather focus on the entire season rather than the Colonials' first

squad, the youngest Colonial team in several years. Two freshmen expected to contribute to the squad are Kamil Salah, an outstanding diver, who according to Cox "has a shot at winning the conference championships," and Dave Kawut "one of the the best butterfliers ve've ever had."

Two big losses to the team will be All-Conference swimmers Carroll Mann and Peter Madden, both out with shoulder injuries. Cox explained that Mann is out indefinitely this season because of a shoulder operation which completely through his deltoid muscle. Madden, the other outstanding middle distance swimmer, is expected to return to the pool in the next few weeks.

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GW	3
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Penn State	80
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Penn State	70

EVENT

Men's soccer Towson State, Wednesday at 2 p.m. at RFK Auxiliary Field.

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